

Farmers' Column

Farmers' Column.
(From the *Farmers' American*)
LIST OF NEW PATENTS
Relating to Agriculture and Domestic
Arts, up to November 1, 1834.
Looms—Stephen G. Mandelhall, 76.
Richard, just published, is a circular, which
describes a pattern wheel no arranged with
its parts; as that while its rotary motion
commences the opening of the shed it
shall have a vertically yielding motion
upward, and a sliding motion
upward, and with the wedge-shaped comb
with wedge-shaped teeth on the edge,
arranged to separate the treadles and thus
complete the opening of the shed, but
the pattern wheel and wedge-shaped
being moved by the lay substantially
in the manner set forth.

I also claim the combination, with the platform, of a wing to facilitate the gathering of the grain, as described.

I also claim making the outside divider finger hollow, so that while a finger is passing over the divider, the grain is held in the sickle, the bearing of the latter thereon will not be so wide as to afford lodgment of gum, grass, &c, and render it liable to be clogged by Couteville.

PROVER.—H. F. Baker, of Couteville, La.; I do not claim making molar boards of plows capable of being adjusted to the soil, in the manner of effecting the same.

But I claim the manner described and shown of providing the share with the forms part of the mold-board with two curved slotted areas, and stretching the curved ends, and the curved ends of the mold-board, and combining the same with the curved slotted areas, and adjusting lever, through the vibrating rod, in such a manner that the plow can cut, while behind the plow, and

to mold-board in the arc of a circle with greater convenience and facility than heretofore, substantially as described.

SEND PLAINES.—A. B. Earle, of Franklin, N. Y.: Drill bars have long been attached to drag bars by means of lag brackets, braces and screw bolts, and the drill tubes have been inserted into the beam attached to add parallel with the axis of the machine. I do not claim them.

A spring guard plate has also been adapted to a series of rotating discharge cups, but not in the manner of the present invention, in excess of which the cup might contain and drop it into the next cup.

To such a guard I make no claim.

I claim constructing the drag bar and drill tube, and connecting them in the simplest and substantial manner set forth.

Second, the spring guard plate fitted

each delivery opening between the
sopper and the slides to prevent the frag-
menture or breaking of the steel when the
slide is drawn suddenly back, as becom-
es necessary.

APPLE JELLY.—Wa h and out: the
apples in two or three pieces, to sear-
them be any worus in them; put them
in a bright brass or porcelain lined k-
ettle, and cook until the apples are soft
and the cat and strain the juice from them
and put them on the stove again, and
boil until they begin to look dark; then
add one-third as much sugar, by weight,
and boil until they become a jelly; put
into cups or tumblers, and tie paper over
the tops. This is excellent for making
jelly cakes. Try it.

I saw Aunt Ann's recipe for making
bread with buttermilk. I have tried it
and we think it is preferable to any
other.

COTTEN FRANCES.
To make CUSTARD.—Take a quart of milk, the yolk of six eggs; beat the eggs, and stir in the milk; put it in a bowl, and let it come very nearly to a boil, but not boil; sweeten to suit the taste, and stir in a little grated lemon rind; beat the white of the eggs to a froth, pour boiling water over it to cook it, and then put it on the top of the custard.

HARVESTING TURNIPS.—Pulling and carrying and cutting of the tops by hand are the most common methods of harvesting turnips, which is almost the universal practice among American farmers, is about as far behind the age of improved husbandry as digging up the land with a spade is behind the age of the plow, or hoe instead of plowing. In England turnips are almost invariably planted in rows, and the tops are cut off by the turnipper; at planting time, the laborer

To keep hens free from lice, thoroughly clean out and whitewash their houses. Turn the litter over, so that the insects which their nests are placed in will be exposed. Wash the floor, make their nests free and have plenty of ashes, sand or loose dirt, in which to burrow.

A hen will lay the first year about 150 eggs; the second 120; the third 100—diminishing every year as she grows old, or; and, says the Maine Farmer, she should "go to pot" after the fourth.